United Nations S/2002/342

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 2 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to request that the Security Council urgently convene a meeting to respond to the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-31348 (E) 020402

United Nations S/2002/343

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the transfer to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of Kosovo Albanian detainees by the authorities in Belgrade, issued on 27 March 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-31489 (E) 030402 030402

Annex to the letter dated 1 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the transfer to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of Kosovo Albanian detainees by the authorities in Belgrade

The European Union welcomes the transfer to custody of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of 146 Kosovo Albanian prisoners. The authorities thus fulfil their undertaking in that regard as contained in the UNMIK/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia common document of 5 November 2001. More importantly, they provide appropriate remedy to the prolonged detention of the Kosovo Albanians, while building confidence among communities in Kosovo itself.

The European Union encourages all concerned parties to continue to cooperate constructively in the other areas of common interest provided for in the UNMIK/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia common document.

The European Union urges the authorities in Belgrade to fulfil other important international obligations, including cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In doing so, they will move Serbia and Montenegro one step closer to European integration.

United Nations S/2002/344

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 April 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council to be held today, Wednesday, 3 April 2002, regarding the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

02-31449 (E) 030402

United Nations A/56/898–S/2002/345

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 2 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the most recent dangerous incidents that have occurred along Israel's northern border.

This afternoon, Hizbullah terrorists launched mortar, anti-tank and anti-aircraft fire from southern Lebanon at three Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) positions in the Mount Dov region. There were no casualties. This attack represents the fourth attack launched against Israel from Lebanon in as many days.

Last night, Hizbullah terrorists fired at least one 107 mm Katyusha rocket at a civilian target in the Galilee region of northern Israel. The rocket landed just north of the Israeli city of Kiryat Shmona, a city that has often been a favoured target of Hizbullah rockets. Residents reported hearing two powerful explosions that spread terror throughout the area. No casualties were reported.

This attack follows an attempted infiltration into the Western Galilee from Lebanon late Sunday evening, 31 March 2002. Under cover of darkness, four terrorists approached the security fence from the Lebanese side of the border and opened fire with rocket propelled grenades and automatic rifles at Israeli soldiers near Moshav Zar'it. This attack took place not far from where terrorists crossed the Lebanese border and killed six Israeli civilians on 12 March, in an incident referred to in my letter dated 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301).

On Saturday, 30 March 2002, in an unprovoked attack, Hizbullah terrorists opened fire on Israeli positions in the Mount Dov region. In the afternoon hours, dozens of mortar rounds and anti-tank missiles were fired from Lebanon at six IDF outposts on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. Although no casualties were reported, hundreds of visitors had to be evacuated from the area as the IDF responded to Hizbullah's aggression. In a statement broadcast on Hizbullah's Al-Manar television station, the organization announced that the attack was part of its support of the Palestinians.

02-31461 (E) 030402

In his statement to the Security Council yesterday, the Secretary-General made the following comments in reference to recent attacks emanating from Lebanese territory:

> "There have also been worrying developments along the Blue Line. On two occasions there have been attacks from the Lebanese side of the Blue Line. First, there was a serious violation of the Blue Line by Hezbollah, which launched mortars and rockets against the Sha'ba farms area.
>
> Late yesterday, there was a shooting attack against an IDF position in Israel from the Lebanese side of the Blue Line, a further violation. In both cases Israel responded. I would like to stress that the Security Council, acting unanimously, has confirmed Israel's full withdrawal from all occupied territory in southern Lebanon. The Blue Line should not be violated by any party."

These incidents come amidst a number of alarming statements made by Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, the Secretary-General of Hizbullah, who has recently upgraded his rhetoric in support of Palestinian terrorism and armed aggression against the State of Israel. Sheikh Nasrallah has admitted to attempting to smuggle weapons through the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to terrorists in the Palestinian territories and has vowed to continue to escalate attacks against Israel. Furthermore, we have received information in the last two days of a massive Hizbullah deployment of weapons and fighters in close proximity to the Blue Line, clearly indicating preparations for further attacks against Israel.

These worrisome developments come on the heels of several other recent attacks perpetrated by Hizbullah that were referred to in my letter dated 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301). Earlier Hizbullah attacks were detailed in my letters dated 24 January 2002 (A/56/793-S/2002/115) and 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), and a spate of other attacks that were detailed in my letters dated 24 October 2001 (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), 5 October 2001 (A/56/443-S/2001/942), 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

Rather than fulfil its obligations under Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001) and 1391 (2002), the Government of Lebanon has effectively ceded control of the South Lebanon to Hizbullah and permitted the organization to plan and carry out terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets at will. The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the principles of international law, which clearly calls upon all States to refrain from providing any support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts.

It should be emphasized that Hizbullah's continuing illegal operations against Israel are possible not only because of Lebanon's support and complicity, but also due to the financial, political and logistical assistance provided by the Governments of Syria and Iran, both of which are countries with lengthy and well-known records of support for terrorist activities.

Under the current tense circumstances in the region, these developments must be a source of great concern to the international community. Hizbullah is clearly

acting with the intent to build on the hostilities initiated by Palestinian terrorists to set off a much broader confrontation in the region. It is absolutely essential that concerted international pressure be brought to bear immediately upon the Governments of Lebanon, Syria and the Islamic Republic of Iran to urge them to restrain Hizbullah and prevent further deterioration of regional stability. It must be made unambiguously clear to these Governments that terrorist organizations like Hizbullah will not be permitted to flout the will of the Security Council and the principles of international law and to further endanger civilian lives throughout the region. These Governments must further bear full responsibility for Hizbullah's actions and for the potentially far-reaching consequences for regional peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/346

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 1 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement of the Government of the Republic of Angola on the ceasefire settlement of the Government and UNITA general military staff (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joaquim A. B. B. **Mangueira**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-31495 (E) 030402

Annex to the letter dated 1 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Government of the Republic of Angola on the ceasefire settlement of the Government and UNITA general military staff

The Government of National Unity of the Republic of Angola meeting today, 30 March 2002, congratulates the military leadership of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and of the UNITA's Armed Forces for the understanding reached regarding the establishment of a general ceasefire and the implementation of the remaining military tasks under the Lusaka Protocol.

The Government of the Republic of Angola praises the seriousness and maturity of this milestone, which creates the conditions for the conclusion of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and for the definitive end of the armed conflict in Angola, opening new perspectives for the life of all Angolans, who will finally be able to dedicate themselves in peace to the tasks of reconstruction and enlargement of our country.

The Government of the Republic of Angola welcomes with affability the climate of cooperation, fraternity and verified patriotism during the military conversations that enabled the transformations of mistrust and doubt, common in processes of this nature, into a candid exploration of efficient solutions for concrete problems of great impact to the destiny of the nation, among which are the disengagement, quartering and conclusion of the demilitarization of UNITA, and for the incorporation of its staff for future selection and incorporation of its generals, officers, sergeants and soldiers into the Angolan Armed Forces and the National Police, in accordance with the existing institutional vacancies, as well as the consequent social reintegration of demobilization into civil society through competent agencies and entities of the Government.

The Cabinet also approved, in this context, a draft for the Amnesty Law that will be submitted to the National Assembly to address crimes of military nature and against the security of the State that have been committed during the armed conflict.

The Government considers that, upon resolving the military issues, it will be possible to proceed to the second phase, referring to the political items of the Lusaka Protocol, creating the necessary mechanisms which require UNITA to freely and independently reach consensus on the appointment of its participants.

The Government reaffirms that only with the full participation of all citizens in national life, in the use of their legitimate rights of free speech, in tolerance and acceptance of differences and respect for the constituted legality, will it be able to contribute towards complete pacification of the spirits and to a genuine national reconciliation and consolidation of the democratic state of law.

In this entire process, the Government considers fundamental the cooperation of the international community, represented by the United Nations and the Troika of Observers, for the active role that it will play in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, in the assistance to the process of demobilization and the extinguishing of

the military forces of UNITA, in humanitarian assistance to populations in need and in other decisive tasks for the normalization of the life of the nation.

Given the importance of this agreement, the Government intends to confer due solemnity to the act of formal signature of the memorandum of understanding between the two military leaderships by organizing a ceremony in the Palacio dos Congressos on 4 April 2002, to which national and foreign entities will be invited, in particular the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the general staffs of the Armed Forces of the Troika of Observers, neighbouring countries, countries of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Nigeria and Gabon.

Government of the Republic of Angola, Luanda, 30 March 2002

United Nations S/2002/347

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 and 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002,

Gravely concerned at the further deterioration of the situation on the ground and noting that resolution 1402 (2002) has not yet been implemented,

1. *Demands* the implementation of its resolution 1402 (2002) without delay;

2. *Welcomes* the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State to the region, as well as efforts by others, in particular the special envoys from the United States, the Russian Federation and the European Union, and the United Nations Special Coordinator, to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Middle East;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the situation and keep the Council informed;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

02-31721 (E) 040402

United Nations A/56/899–S/2002/348

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

For the fifth consecutive day, Hizbullah terrorists launched attacks against Israel, firing anti-tank rockets and missiles at targets on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. In the course of the fighting, one Israeli soldier was seriously injured.

Today's assault comes on the heels of several other recent attacks perpetrated by Hizbullah that were referred to in my letter dated 2 April 2002 (A/56/898-S/2002/345). Earlier Hizbullah attacks were detailed in my letters dated 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301), 24 January 2002 (A/56/793-S/2002/115), 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), 24 October 2001 (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), 5 October 2001 (A/56/443-S/2001/942), 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

The situation along the Blue Line must be treated as a matter of utmost concern to the international community. Through its recent escalation of attacks, its massive deployment of fighters in close proximity to the Blue Line and the inflammatory and aggressive statements of its leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, Hizbullah is making clear its intent to increase tensions in the area and to ignite a wider regional confrontation. The Security Council has an urgent obligation to bring pressure to bear on the Governments that enable Hizbullah — namely Syria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Lebanon — and to compel those Governments to abide by their responsibilities under international law and thereby prevent a further grave deterioration in regional security and stability.

The Secretary-General has repeatedly drawn attention to the flagrant violations of the Blue Line committed routinely by Hizbullah terrorists and of the need for the Government of Lebanon to fulfil its responsibilities under Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001) and 1391 (2002), which call for the restoration of effective Lebanese authority in the area. Rather than doing so, the Government of Lebanon has ceded control of the

02-31515 (E) 030402

South Lebanon to Hizbullah and permitted the organization to plan and carry out terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets at will. The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the principles of international law, which clearly calls upon all States to refrain from providing any support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts.

While the Government of Lebanon has permitted Hizbullah to operate freely in the area, it is the Governments of Syria and the Islamic Republic of Iran that provide the organization's terrorist operatives with the means to do so. The logistical, political and financial support provided by both countries are part and parcel of their lengthy and well-known records of support for terrorist activities.

Israel calls upon the international community to act immediately to prevent a further escalation of the conflict in the Middle East by pressuring the relevant authorities to bring an immediate and complete end to their support and tolerance for Hizbullah's operations against Israel, which are designed to elevate the Palestinian conflict into a regional confrontation, and undermine any efforts at a peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/349

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 28 March 2002 (S/2002/323), the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and its modalities of operation.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2002.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
President of the Security Council

02-31625 (E) 040402

United Nations S/2002/350

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 2 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), and to Security Council resolution 1392 (2002) requesting me to submit further specific proposals for a successor United Nations mission after independence.

It is my intention, subject to the Council's approval of the establishment of a successor mission to UNTAET, to appoint Kamalesh Sharma (India) as my Special Representative for East Timor and Head of that mission, with effect from 21 May 2002.

Mr. Sharma will succeed Sergio Vieira de Mello, who has served as my Special Representative and Transitional Administrator with great distinction. I would like to put on record my sincere appreciation for his exceptional leadership of UNTAET over the past two and a half years.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-31619 (E) 040402

United Nations S/2002/351

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 April 2002 (S/2002/350) concerning your intention to appoint Kamalesh Sharma (India) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
President of the Security Council

02-31631 (E) 040402

United Nations S/2002/352

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 3 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of the Sudan wishes to have retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized item 4 in paragraph 8 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (document S/2002/30 of 15 March 2002), namely the item entitled "Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963)."

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih Mohamed Ahmed Erwa
Permanent Representative

02-31695 (E) 040402 040402

United Nations A/ES-10/164–S/2002/353

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 4 April 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, worsens each day as Israel, the occupying Power, presses on with its military campaign, including war crimes and State terrorism, against the besieged Palestinian people and Palestinian Authority. This brutal and bloody military campaign is being carried out, and indeed intensified, despite pleas from all over the international community for the government of Israel to immediately cease its assaults and to adhere to international humanitarian law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

Such calls upon Israel were reiterated in the strongest of terms during the public debate of the Security Council, which convened yesterday to consider the continuing deterioration of the situation. The Council was addressed by 58 speakers, the majority of whom implored the Council to take action for the immediate enforcement of resolution 1402 (2002) and specifically for the withdrawal of Israel from reoccupied Palestinian cities. We urge the Security Council to respond positively to the unanimous position conveyed by the membership in this regard by taking action on the draft resolution before it, submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia and contained in document S/2002/347, which demands the immediate implementation of resolution 1402 (2002). Urgent action by the Security Council is required to stem the grave and continuing decline of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, in the face of the ongoing Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people and their leadership.

In fact, the scope of the Israeli military campaign has widened in recent days, causing even greater death and destruction, in complete defiance of the international community's calls in resolution 1402 (2002). The Israeli occupying forces have entered and seized even more Palestinian towns and cities, including Jenin and Salfit and, today, the city of Nablus, in addition to the continuing military siege on the cities of Ramallah, Bethlehem, Qalqilya and Tulkarem. The siege and escalating assaults on these cities by the occupying forces has also included the surrounding

02-31688 (E) 040402

refugee camps, where the situation is even more critical. Moreover, all of the cities reoccupied by Israel have been declared closed military zones, and the foreign media have been prevented from documenting the situation as the occupying forces seek to commit even more human rights violations and atrocities against the Palestinian people out of the view of the international community.

In Ramallah, President Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian Authority remain under siege. In Bethlehem, Israeli tanks remain positioned just metres away from the Church of the Nativity, gravely endangering this holy site. In Nablus, more than 100 Israeli tanks stormed the city, reoccupying positions and causing vast destruction, in addition to killing several Palestinians. The Israeli occupying forces also continued to shell the nearby city of Jenin, where among those killed by the occupying forces was a Red Crescent medical worker who was trying to retrieve the bodies of two other Palestinians who had been killed.

As mentioned in previous letters, the targeting of emergency medical vehicles and personnel continues to be a policy practised by the Israeli occupying forces in complete violation of international humanitarian law. The inhumane practice of preventing retrieval of those wounded or killed by Israeli fire continues as well. United Nations staff, particularly that of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), working in the area have even been threatened and repeatedly targeted by the Israeli forces, seriously endangering the safety of United Nations personnel and obstructing their work.

Round-ups of Palestinian males and house-to-house searches also continue to be carried out by the Israeli occupying forces, who have abducted and detained more than 1,000 Palestinians since this most recent onslaught began. Further, the occupying forces continue to carry out widespread destruction of homes, government buildings and institutions, cars, trees and vital infrastructure, including running water, electricity and sewage lines. Moreover, the vicious siege and the curfews imposed by the occupying forces have prevented civilians from procuring essential foodstuffs and other daily necessities and have caused a serious shortage in basic food items, including for infants, and medicines. The suffering of the Palestinian people intensifies with each day that this Israeli siege and military campaign continues to terrorize them and cause rampant death and destruction among them.

The extent of Mr. Sharon's madness is becoming more clearly evident each day as he continues to lead Israel in pursuit of this bloody military campaign, rife with human rights violations, war crimes and State terrorism against the Palestinian people under occupation. Mr. Sharon's decisions to continue this campaign reflect his unimaginable defiance of the international community's repeated calls for an immediate end to the incessant Israeli attacks against the Palestinian people and reveal also the extreme arrogance and intransigence of Mr. Sharon and the Israeli government as a whole. Indeed, this madness was starkly reflected in recent comments made by the Israeli army chief, General Shaul Mofaz, who today publicly called for the "expulsion" of President Yasser Arafat. This call adds to Mr. Mofaz's bleak record, which should make him among the first Israeli officials to be tried for the war crimes being committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people.

In follow-up to my previous 112 letters to you regarding this crisis situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 2 April 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330 and A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340), I deeply regret to inform you that, since my last letter, at least 31 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 1,228 people. This figure does not include today's fatalities. Once again, due to the extremely difficult circumstances in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, we have been unable to compile a complete and accurate list of all of the Palestinian martyrs that have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. However, the annex to the present letter contains the names of the martyrs that have thus far been identified. The names of the other Palestinians that have been killed by the occupying forces will be conveyed once they are identified.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 4 April 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 2 April 2002, to Wednesday, 3 April 2002)

Tuesday, 2 April 2002 (In addition to the martyrs listed in our letter of 2 April 2002)

1. Santa Maria Arshmendrit
2. Shadi Fayez Al-Battat
3. Ayoub Mohammed Abu Musallam
4. Mohammed Hussein Muharam
5. Abboud Al-Amry
6. Ghaleb Abdellatif Khalil
7. Issa Mohammed Salim
8. Ala'a Abdelhay
9. Yousef Obeid
10. Fayez Khaled Saleh (13 years old)
11. Hamzeh Mahmoud Abu Rumooz
12. Yehya Da'amseh
13. Mahmoud Abdelfatah Falah
14. Annan Tayseer Jawareesh
15. Issa Youssef Daboub (15 years old)
16. Bahaa Khaled Al-Sharqawe

Wednesday, 3 April 2002

1. Dr. Fadwa Fathi Abdallah Jamal
2. Hani Attiyah Abu Rumailah
3. Ziyad Ibrahim Al-Zubaidy
4. Imad Khaled Musharqa
5. Mahmoud Musa Saleh
6. Mohammed Omar Hawasheen (13 years old)

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,228.

7. Omar Shehadeh Al-Sulihat
8. Awad Musa Al-Maleehy
9. Ahmed Yousef Al-Qalaq
10. Ahmed Al-Maghrabi
11. Ezzat Yousef Shaheen
12. Abdelkhaleq Abu Amrah
13. Jaber Al Abed Al-Nabaheen
14. Akram Khalifa
15. Widad Hamad Nimr Sufran